

FOLDVARI, Laszlo; CSOLTC, Laszlo

Order No.19/19/1963 issued by the Central Board of Transportation
on the use of government-owned trucks. Kozleked kozl 19 no.29:
490 21 J1 '63.

1. Kozponti Szallitasi Tanacs elnokhelyettese (for Foldvari).
2. Kozponti Szallitasi Tanacs titkara (for Csoltó).

FOLDVARI, P.
LUDANY, Gyorgy, Dr.; GATI, Tibor, Dr.; MICZBAN, Izabella, Dr.; RIGO, Janos, Dr.;
FOLDVARI, Peter

Novocaine and the pituitary-adrenal system. Orv. hetil. 98 no.37:1018
15 Sept 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korlelettani Intezete (igazgato:
Sos Jozsef egyet. tanar) koslemenye.

(PROCAINE, eff.

on adrenal-pituitary stress mechanism in rats (Hun))

(PITUITARY GLAND, physiol.

adrenal-pituitary stress mechanism, eff. of procaine in
rats (Hun))

(ADRENAL GLAND, physiol.
same)

PALKOVITS, Miklos; FOLDVARI, Peter I.

Antidiuretic effect of the subcommissural organ. Acta biol Hung 11
no.2:91-102 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Anatomisches Institut, Medizinische Universitat, Budapest
(Vorstand: F.Kiss). und Patologisch-Physiologische Abteilung
(Leiter: P.Kertai) des Staatlichen Hygiene Instituts, Budapest
(General Direktor: T.Bakacs)
(DIURETICS AND DIURESIS) (URINE)
(BRAIN) (SPINE)

SIMON, Gy; FOLDVARI, P.; CZEIZEL, E.; SZUCS, J.

Effect of the simultaneous administration of gluco-and mineralo-corticoids on the Na₂₄ absorption capacity of the small intestine. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.2:203-205 Ap'64

L. Budapesti orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézete és Országos Közegeszségügyi Intézet Korelettani Osztálya.

X-

FOLDVARI, Tamas

"Efforts for a concrete research in the worker's attitude
to labor" by A. G.Zdravomuszlov [Zdravomyslov, A. G.],
V. A. Jadov [Yadov, V. A.]. Reviewed by Tamas Foldvari.
Munka szemle 8 no. 6:32-33 Je '64.

FOLDVÁRY VOGL, Maria

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Mineralogical and Geological
Chemistry

(1)
Spectral analytic determinations of the zirconium content
in the fuller's earths (bentonites) of Nagytétény. Maria
Foldváry-Vogl. Magyar Állami Földt. Intézet, Eti-Ter-
ritor, Sz. B. Berzsenyi 10, 68-70(1948)(in English 72-3).—
Chem. and spectrographic analyses of heavy mineral con-
centrates that contained all the zircon correspond to 0.014
to 0.015% ZrO₂ in the dried fuller's earth.

Michael Fleischer

E4

9-13-54.

CR

8

*The vanadium content of wehlites from Szarvaskő
Maria P. VÁGI. Földtani Közlemény 80, 181 3(1950). Spec-
trographic analysis of 32 samples from the Denevér shaft
showed V contents of 0.08-0.25% (av. 0.14%).*

István Finály

FOLDVARI-VOGL,M.

"Thermic analysis of argil and loess samples from the Alföld." (p.51). ACTA GEOLOGICA
(Magyar Tudományos Akadémia). Vol 2 no. 1/2, 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954

✓ Thermal analysis of bauxitic samples from Nérsá and Iskaszentgyörgy (Hungary). Mészáros, Györgyi-Venz, Földvári Kertesz, 63 [1/5] 1451-46 (1955); abstracted in Chem. Zentr., 126 [13] 3181 (1955).—The mineralogical composition of the Nérsá type consists predominantly of kaolinite + hydargillite + boehmite; that of the Iskaszentgyörgy type is of kaolinite + diaspore.

M.H.A.

SMW

TWINNING

56. Investigations on the Mike village meteorite
(SW Hungary) - A Somogy megyei Mike községen
hullott meteorit vizsgálata - K. I. Sztrókay and M. Föld-
váry, (Journal of Geology - Földtani Közlöny - Vol. 83,
1951, No. 7-9, pp. 243-254, 6 figs., 8 tabs.)

On May 3rd, 1944 a meteorite fell in the village of Mike, SW Hungary. Only a few observations concerning the circumstances of the incident were available since merely four small fragments, a total weight of 224.2 g, could be collected from the fallen mass. On the basis of its chemical composition and mineralogical structure this stone meteorite of light grey colour and tuff-porphyritic texture must be classified as a chondrite. Inasmuch as sharply contoured chondri could not be distinguished it represents a transitory type. The following elements were established spectrographically: Cr, Ge, V, As, Sb, Pd, Sn. Bronzite is the predominant mineral constituent, peridot is equally important, augite occurs in a somewhat smaller quantity, plagioclase and maskelynite are subordinate. The metallic part consists chiefly of taenite and troilite (14-15% Ni). Kamacite and taenite were determined by measuring their reflectivity. Troilite has a far greater reflectivity than terrestrial FeS. Furthermore, a hitherto unknown type of twinning was observed in the troilite grains from which the presence of β -FeS may be deduced.

Farkas, L.

"New systematic points of view on the theory and practice of differential thermoanalysis." Acta Geologica, Budapest, Vol 2, No 3/4, 1954, p. 215

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

FOLDVARI=VOGL, K.

SZTROKAY, K.; FOLDVARI-VOGL, M. "Anew stone meteorite from Hungary." In English.
Acta Geologica, Budapest, Vol 2, No 3/4, 1954, p. 313

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

Földvári-Vogl, Mária.

*V*Correlation between silicate chemistry and geology.
Mária Földvári-Vogl. Magyar Tudományos Akad. Klm. 6P
Tudományos Osztályának Közleményei 4, 115-23(1954).—
The lab. methods used by chemists in the study of the formation
of solid phases from silicate melts, such as cooling and
heating curves and quenching expts., are surveyed. Such
methods help the elaboration of theories concerning the
formation of minerals. François Kertesz

B. T. R.
June 1954
Ceramics and Concrete

7539° Differential Thermal Analysis. (Hungarian.) Mária
Von Földváriné. Magyar Kémikusok Lapja, v. 9, no. 1, Jan.
5, 1954, p. 5-12.

Reviews history as applied to identification of constituents of
clay. Method based on principle that inert matter is replaced
by either an arbitrarily chosen component of material to be in-
vestigated or mixture of known composition of several com-
ponents. Graphs, diagrams. 10 ref.

(Handwritten Note: "Hungary, H")

H U N G .

[Factors in the thermal decomposition of dolomites. M. Földvári-Vogl and V. Kókayez (Inst. Geol. Hungarian Academy). Acta Geol. Acad. Sci. Hung. 3, 15-23 (1963) (in French).—Differential thermal analysis (DTA) curves are given for 7 analyzed dolomites and for dolomite to which 0.01 to 10% NaCl had been added. The temp. of the first break in the curve (decompn. of MgCO₃) was lowered from 780° to 710° by the addn. of NaCl. Similar results were obtained by the addn. of 5% of the chlorides, nitrates, and sulfates of Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Mg, Ca, Sr, and Ba. Nitrates had the largest effect, sulfates the smallest. MgCO₃, BaCO₃, CaSO₄, BaSO₄, and Ba(NO₃)₂ had no effect. Washing out the sol. salts resulted in normal DTA curves.

Michael Fleischiger

It's just Vogl

6P

56. Geochemical investigations on the ashes of Hungarian coals -- E. Szűcsenky, M. Vogl. (*Földtani Közlöny* -- Vol. 95, 1955, No. 1, pp. 7-43; 2 figs., 1 tabs.)

The practical and scientific importance of the trace elements found in hard and brown coals is considerable. The authors have examined the ashes of 265 Hungarian and foreign coals by the quartz-spectrographic method and established their approximate trace element contents in five groups of line intensity. By comparing coals of different ages it could be ascertained that the enrichment in trace elements takes place during the formation of peat as well as during carbonization. At higher degree of carbonization the enrichment is insignificant in fact in anthracite the trace element content decreases. The large quantity of trace elements found in coals is a consequence of the loss of water, C, H and O. In the spatial distribution of the trace elements an important role is played by the eruptive rocks deposited in the vicinity of the occurrence. Thus for instance the granitic territory of *Pécs-Fazekashida-Márdgy* provides most of the Ga, Sn, Pb, Mo and Ba found in the nearby hard and brown coals. The young basins of Hungary may influence the peaty formations. Certain trace elements found in the ashes of coals from *Nagybány* and *Kisberény* can be connected with the andesites of the *Mátra* mountains whereas the considerable quantity of Ni, Cr, V and Mn found in the coals of *Bánffalva* and other occurrences in the *Borsod* basin can be attributed to the substances supplied by the basic mass of the *Híkk* mountains. Karstic coals show a minimum of trace elements; this can be explained by the smaller quantities in which they are found in limestone.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000413420007-0"

FOLDVARI-VOGL, M.; KILBURSZKY, B.

A quick differential thermic apparatus for analysis. p. 19. (Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Vol. 12; No. 1, Jan 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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FOLDVARINE VOGL, M.

FOLDTANI KOZLONY. BULLETIN OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. (Magyar Foldtani Tarsulat) Budapest.

The study of natural isotopes in our country. p. 365

Vol. 88, No. 3, July/Sept. 1958

Monthly List of East European Acessions (EEAI). LC. Vol. 8, No. 3. March 1959
Unclass.

FOLDVARI-VOGT, M.

Investigation of the trace element of the slag tip of the Komlo Power Plant, p. 37

A MAGYAR ALLAMO FOLDTANI INTEZET EVI JELENTESE. Budapest, Hungary, 1955/56(Published
1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Elemer, akademikus; VADASZ, Elemer, elnok; FOLDVARINE
VOGL, Maria, a fold es asvanytani tudomanyok doktora; EGYED, Laszlo,
lev.tag.; MILLNER, Tivadar, lev.tag; KERTAI, Gyorgy

From merogeology to hologeology; also, remarks by E.Vadasz and others.
Muszaki kozl MTA 27 no.1/2:35-68 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Muszaki Tudomanyok Osztalya (for
Szadeczky-Kordoss, Vadasz, Foldvarine Vogl, Egyed, Millner)
(Geology)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413420007-0

FOLDVARINE VOGL, Maria (Budapest)

Sonia Kovalevskaia. Term tud kozl 5 no.2:81-82 F '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413420007-0"

FOLDVARI-VOGL, Maria, dr. (Budapest, Vorosilov ut 14); RAPP-SIK, Stefania
(Budapest, Vorosilov ut 14)

Geochemical investigations of mineralization by means of the methods
of spectrum analysis. Acta chimica Hung 28 no.1/3:9-15 '61.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Ungarische Geologische Anstalt, Budapest.

(Geochemistry) (Spectrum analysis) (Mineralization)

FOLDVARI-VOGL, M.

Classification and nomenclature proposal for clay minerals.
Acta geol Hung 6 no.3/4:341-344 '62.

1. Institut géologique de Hongrie, Budapest.

FOLDVARINE Volgl, Maria, a foldtani tudomanyok doktora

The work of the Hungarian State Geological Institute in
the field of analytic chemistry. Kem tud kozl MTA 20 no.1:
121-125 '63.

1. Magyar Allami Foldtani Intezet Kemial Laboratoriuma, Budapest.

FOLDVARY, Gyorgy

Water and gas supply at the Hotel Royal. Epuletgepeszet 11
no.4:129-131 S '62.

FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.

Pathogenesis and prognosis of myocardial infarction without preliminary manifestations. Orv. hetil. 96 no.4:101-104 23 Jan 55.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikajának
(Igazgató: ornet Bela dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT,
pathogen. & progn.)

POLDVARY, Gyula, dr.; MARKOS, Katalin, dr.

Unusual developmental abnormality in the position of the heart.
Orv. hetil. 96 no.49:1369-1370 4 Dec 55.

1. A Komarommegyei Tamas Korhaza (igazgato: Kabdebó József dr.)
Prosecturajának (foorvos: Szabó Zsolt dr.) és Szüleaszeti
Osztályának (foorvos: Röde György dr.) kozleménye.
(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL
ectopia cordis nuda thoracis, pathol. (Hun))

FOLDVARI, Gyula, dr.,; BODA, Janos, dr.

Two cases of esophagus and aorta perforation, caused by foreign body. Orv. hetil. 96 no.52:1450-1451 25 Dec 55.

1. A Fehermegyei Tanacs Korhaza (igaz: Dorosi Ferenc dr.)
Prosecturajanak (foorvos: Kassay Antal dr.) es Belgyogyaszati
Osztalyanak (foorvos: Szasz Gyorgy dr.) kosl.

(~~ESOPHAGUS~~, perf.

caused by bone splinter with perf. of aorta, pathol.
(Hun))

(~~AORTA~~, perf.

caused by bone splinter from esophagus, pathol. (Hun))
(FOREIGN BODIES

aorta & esophagus, bone splinter causing perf. (Hun))

FOLDVARY, Gyula

GYULA, Foldvary, dr.; LASZLO, Szabol, dr.

Thoracic leads in localizing diagnosis of infarction. Magy. belorv.
arch. 10 no.1:9-15 Feb '57.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikajának (Igazgató:
Fornet Béla dr. egy. tanár) köszömenye.

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT, diag.

EKG, role of thoracic leads in localizing diag. (Hun))

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in various dis.

myocardial infarct, role of thoracic leads in localizing
diag. (Hun))

FOLDVÁRI, Gyula
ZSOLT, Szabo, Dr.; FOLDVARI, Gyula, Dr.

Papilloma of the kidney pelvis resulting in total destruction of
the kidney. Magy. sebeszet 10 no.5-6:372-374 Oct-Dec 57.

1. Komarommegyei Tanacs Korhaza (ig.: Dr. Kabdebo Jossae) prospekturajának
(főorvos: Szabo Zsolt dr.) közleménye.

(GARCINOMA, case reports

papilloma of kidney pelvis with ureteral metastasis re-
sulting in total destruction of kidney (Hun))

(KIDNEY PELVIS, neoplasms

papilloma with ureteral metastasis resulting in total
destruction of kidney (Hun))

(URETERS, neoplasms

metastatic from papilloma of kidney pelvis resulting
in total destruction of kidney(Hun))

FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.

Gastric ulcer and lymphatic leukemia. Orv. hetil. 98 no.10-11:
277-279 17 Mar 57.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikajának
(igazgató: Fornet, Béla, dr., egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(LEUKEMIA, LYMPHATIC, compl.
peptic ulcer, case report (Hun))
(PEPTIC ULCER, compl.
leukemia, lymphatic, case report (Hun))

FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.

~~Therapy of postoperative complaints in gastrectomy. Orv.
hetil. 98 no.26:706-711 30 June 57.~~

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikajának
(igazgató: Fornet, Béla, dr. egyet. tanár) köszömenye.
(GASTRECTOMY, compl.
postop., classif. & ther. (Hun))

FOLDVARY, Gyula, Dr.; FULOP, Tibor, Dr.

Eosinophil cell pleuritis. Orv. hetil. 99 no.3:92-94 19 Jan 58.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikajának (igazgató:
Fornet Béla dr. egyet. tanár*) közleménye.
(PLEURISY, etiol. & pathogen.
eosinophilic pleurisy (Hun))
(EOSINOPHILIA, etiol. & pathogen.
same)

FOLDVARY, Gyula, Dr.; FULOP, Tibor, Dr.

Extrarenal effects of novurit. Orv. hetil. 99 no.11:385-386 16 Mar 58.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikajának (igazgató:
Fornet Bela dr., egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(DIURETICS, MERCURIAL
mercuropylline, mechanism of action, extrarenal actions (Hun))

FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.

On "intermediate coronary syndrome." Orv.hetil. 100 no.36:
1292-1295 S '59.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikajának
(igazgató: Fornet Bela dr. egyet. tanár) kozlemenye.
(CORONARY DISEASE)

FOLDVARY, Gyilla, dr.; VEGH, Lajos, dr.

Essential hypercholesterinemic hyperlipemia. Orv.hetil. 101
no.5:166-170 Ja '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. sz. Belklinika.
(CHOLESTEROL blood)
(LIPIDS blood)

FOLDVARI, Gyula, dr.; KOVES, Istvan, dr.

A case of mesenterial vascular tumor. Magy. sebeszet 14 no.2:89-91
Ápr '61.

1. A XIV. ker. Tanaos Uzsoki utcai korhaza (igazgato-foorvos:
Szanto Sandór dr.) I. sz. sebeszeti osztalya (foorvos: Koves Istvan
dr.) kozlemenye.

(HEMANGIOMA case reports) (MESENTERY neopl)

GEHER, Katalin, dr.; FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.; SZOTACZKY, Maria, dr.

On the etiological significance of lambliasis. Orv. hetil. 103 no.7:
294-295 18 F '62.

1. Borsod megyei Semmelweis Korhaz, I Belgyogyaszat.

(GIARDIASIS etiol)

SZECHY, Miklos, dr.; FOLDVARI, Gyula, dr.

Eosinophilic granuloma of the duodenum. Orv. hetil. 103 no.11:501-502
18 Mr '62.

1. Uzsoki utca 1 Korhas, I Sebestyeni Osztaly.

(DUODENUM dis)
(EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMA case reports)

FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.; SZOTACZKY, Maria, dr.

Survival in bilateral leg amputation with embolism of the aortic bifurcation, recent cerebral embolism and myocardial infarction.
Orv. hetil. 103 no.22:1025-1027 3 Je '62.

1. Borsod- Abuaj-Zemplen Megyei Korhaz, I. Belosztaly.
(AMPUTATION compl) (AORTA dis) (MYOCARDIAL INFARCT compl)
(CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS compl)

FOLDVARI, Gyula, dr.; SZECHY, Miklos, dr.; KOVES, Istvan, dr.

Fatal outcome of hemobilia. Orv. hetil. 103 no.29:1364-1366 22 JI '62.

l. Bp. XIV. ker. Tanacs VB Uzsoki u. Korhaz, I. Sebeszeti Osztaly.
(BILE blood)

HUNGARY

FOLDVARY, Gyula, Dr; Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen Megye Council, II. Hospital, I. Medical Ward (Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen Megyei Tanacs, II. Korhaz, I. Szamosztaly).

"Myocardial Infarct of a 17 Year-Old."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 33, 18 Aug 1963, pages 1566-1568.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] The author describes the myocardial infarct of a 17 year-old male student, because of the rarity of the disease at this age. In the absence of any other etiological factors, the infarct is thought to be of arteriosclerotic origin. Recovery was speedy and without complications. The patient resumed work six months later. 14 Western, 7 Eastern European references.

1/1

KOVES, Istvan, dr.; BODOKY, Gyorgy, dr.; FOLDVARI, Gyula, dr.

On acute pneumo-cholecystitis. Orv. hetil. 104 no.44:2093-
2094 3 N '63.

1. XIV ker. Tanacs Uzsoki utcai korhaz, I sebeszeti Osztaly.
(CHOLECYSTITIS) (CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY)
(CHOLECYSTECTOMY) (NEOMYCIN)

FOLDY, M.

FOLDY, M. Let us use electric fences on pasture lands. p. 25.

Vol. 11, no. 17, Sept. 1956

MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG

AGRICULTURE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

BALOUN, Rene; FOLDYNA, Bohumil

Material incentives in the production plan performance at the
Vitkovice zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda hot rolling mills. Prace
mzda 12 no.1:29-31 Ja '64.

1. Vitkovice zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, n.p., zavod 2,
Ostrava.

FOLDYNA, Jan, inz. CSc.

"Joints in the cretaceous and carboniferous rocks at the southern boundary of the Munster Cretaceous Basin" by E. Bocke. Reviewed by Jan Foldyna. Uhli 6 no. 4: 143 Ap '64.

1. Department of Geology and Paleontology, Higher School of Mining, Ostrava.

FOLDYNA, Jan; SUF, Jiri

Remark on the conglomerate in a fossil cavity of the Ostravica
beds. Sbor VSB Ostrava 10 nr 1/2185-189 '64.

1. Submitted November 26, 1963.

FOLDYRA, J.

"Use of stereoscopic photographs in paleontology."

CASOPIS PRO MINERALOGII A GEOLOGII, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 4, No. 2,
1959.

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS INDEX (EEAI), Library of Congress,
Vol. 8, No. 8, August, 1959.

Unclassified.

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67139

15.2220

AUTHORS: Foldyna, Václav, Engineer and Wozniak, Jiří CZECH/34-60-1-7/23

TITLE: Mechanism of Precipitation of Special Carbides,
Particularly Vanadium Carbide,

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1960, Nr 1, pp 33 - 40

ABSTRACT: Analysis of literary data indicates that two differing views exist on the mechanism of precipitation of vanadium carbide. The authors have carried out experiments which were so planned that the results should prove the correctness of one or the other of the prevailing views. A steel with a low C and V content was chosen, which had the following chemical composition: 0.13% C; 0.49% Mn; 0.26% Si; 0.017% P, 0.019% S; 0.56% Cr and 0.28% V. In this type of steel, only two carbide phases occur, namely, Fe_3O and V_4C_3 . It was found that the mechanism of precipitation of vanadium carbide during tempering of the carbide does not differ qualitatively from the mechanism of precipitation of vanadium carbide during the annealing of bainitic structures. In both cases, the vanadium carbide precipitates from the solid solution. Gradually,

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67139
CZECH/34-60-1-7/23

Mechanism of Precipitation of Special Carbides, Particularly Vanadium Carbide

decomposition of the cementite is made possible by rejection of vanadium carbide from the solid solution, whereby the solid solution becomes impoverished of carbon, as a result of which the equilibrium between alloyed ferrite and cementite is disturbed. The drop in carbon in the solid solution is substituted by the carbon from the cementite. Thus, it is formed during the later stages of precipitation directly from the ferrite at the expense of decomposing a part of the cementite. The time lag between the formation of vanadium carbide during the tempering of the martensite and annealing of the bainitic structures, as well as the shift in the maxima of the secondary precipitation hardening, are not caused by a change in the mechanism of carbide precipitation.

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67139

Mechanism of Precipitation of Special Carbides, Particularly
Vanadium Carbide CZECH/34-60-1-7/23

There are 3 figures, 1 table and 21 references, of
which 7 are Czech, 8 English, 1 international, 2 Swedish
and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný VŽKG, Ostrava
(Research Institute VŽKG, Ostrava)

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1959

4

Card 3/3

Z/046/61/000/004/002/009
D007/D102

AUTHORS: Cadek, J., Engineer, Candidate of Sciences, and Foldyna, V.,
Engineer, Candidate of Sciences.

TITLE: Heat-treatable, high-temperature, 12% Cr steels in power
engineering.

PERIODICALS: Zváračský sborník, no. 4, 1961, 372-390

TEXT: The article describes efforts made to increase the heat-resistance of 12% Cr steels used in power engineering. The CSSR has so far developed the AK2MV, AK2WC and T58 modified Cr steel types and further efforts are being made to increase the heat-resistance of 12% Cr steels by (a) addition of Nb and/or Ti; (b) addition of B or B and N; (c) combining the methods (a) and (b); and (d) increasing the content of carbide-forming elements with simultaneous addition of Co to reduce the formation of δ -ferrite. The article describes in detail tests with the Soviet EI 756 and EI 757 steels, modified by addition of Nb and B, and Ti and B respectively; tests

Card 1/3

Z/046/61/000/004/002/009
D007/D102

Heat-treatable, ...

designed to verify information contained in literature on 12%Cr steels, modified by addition of carbide-forming elements and of B and N; and tests designed to verify the properties of the Soviet EI 993 steel. It was found that properties of EI 756 and EI 757 steels can be improved by the addition of 0.12 - 0.20% Nb, while addition of Ti produced poor plastic properties, due to the high content of δ -ferrite. Verification tests were made with Cr steels of various compositions. However, the measured creep strengths did not reach the high values listed in literature. The tests, therefore, eventually concentrated on the 20Cr12MoWVNbB steel. Its properties were compared with those of unmodified 20Cr12MoWV steels. It was found that the modified steel has a higher creep strength at temperatures above 575°C, while all other properties remain satisfactory. Turbine runners made of 20Cr12MoWVNbB steel have higher yield strength, same ductility, and somewhat higher contraction and notch toughness than runners made of AK2MV steel. For manual arc welding of the modified steel, electrodes are being tested which have a composition similar to the parent metal. In conclusion, the authors state that creep-strength values of 20Cr12MoWVNbB steel, heat-

Card 2/3

Z/046/61/000/004/002/009
D007/D102

Heat-treatable,

treated to a strength 80 - 85 kg/mm², i.e. $\sigma_{TP/10^4} = 14.0$ kg/mm², and $\sigma_{TP/10^5} = 7.7$ kg/mm², as measured by the Larson-Miller method, are lower than the actual potentialities of that steel type, and that final conclusions cannot yet be made. There are 9 figures, 10 tables, and 11 references: 5 Soviet-bloc, 3 non-Soviet-bloc, and 3 unidentified. The references to the 2 English-language publications read as follows: Hagel, Becht, Schenectady, Structural Stability of Modified 12-Chromium Alloys. Trans. ASME, October 1956, 1439-1446; Kauhausen, Kaesmacher, The Problem of Welding High Temperature Service Materials, British Welding Journal, December 1960, 558-707. (Technical Editor: Engineer J. Malý of the VUZ Bratislava).

ASSOCIATION: VÚHŽ Praha (VÚHŽ Prague) (J. Čadek)
VU VŽKG Ostrava (V. Foldyna)

Card 3/3

Z/046/61/000/004/003/009
D007/D102

AUTHORS: Kucera, J., Engineer, and Foldyna, V., Engineer, Candidate
of Sciences.

TITLE: Electrodes for welding high-temperature steels

PERIODICAL: Zváračský sborník, no. 4, 1961, 391-403

TEXT: The article describes the properties of acid-coated and basic-coated electrodes for welding high-temperature, ferritic-pearlitic steels. The use of cored electrodes has been abandoned entirely and the Vítkovické Železárný (Vítkovice Iron Works) now produces coated electrodes only. Acid electrodes are used only for welding low-alloy steels, while basic electrodes, preferably used for welding high-alloy steels and turbine runners, are gaining importance. Since crack formation in the weld metal is caused by the hydrogen content, acid electrodes require higher preheating temperatures than basic electrodes, whose weld metal has the lowest content of gases and nonmetallic inclusions. Basic electrodes have also been developed for welding modified 12%Cr steels. To achieve optimum properties

Card 1/2

Electrodes for welding ...

Z/046/61/000/004/003/009
D007/D102

of the weld metal, basic electrodes must be properly handled (drying at 350 - 400°C after pressing; storing in dry rooms; and repeated drying immediately prior to welding). Another way of reducing the hydrogen content in the weld metal of basic electrodes is to use less water glass while pressing the electrodes at higher pressures, and to select optimum grain sizes of the coating components. There are 2 figures, 8 tables, and 13 references; 3 Soviet-bloc, 6 non-Soviet-bloc, and 4 unidentified. The references to the 4 most recent English-language publications read as follows: Blanke, The Welder 24, 1955, no. 121, 14-20; Cottrell, Bradstreet, British Welding Journal, July 1955, 310-312; Smith, Welding Journal, September 1959, 337-392; Bastien, British Welding Journal, September 1960, 546-558. (Technical Editor: Engineer J. Maly of the VÚZ Bratislava).

ASSOCIATION: VZKG Ostrava

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/006/150/163
A057/A101

AUTHORS: Čadek, J., Foldyna, V.

TITLE: Thermally treated heatproof steels with 12% chromium in power engineering

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 5, abstract 6E30 ("Zvárač. sb.", 1961, v. 10, no. 4, 372 - 390, Czechoslovakian; Russian, German and English summary)

TEXT: The investigation of heatproof steel with 12% Cr is described. The tests were carried out on forged pieces of steel 20Cr12MoWV and 20Cr12MoWVNbB. Above 575°C steel 20Cr12MoWVNbB showed a higher friction μ_{10^5} value than a steel without Nb and B at 600°C i.e. at a temperature lower by 25°C. For the manual arc welding of both steel types, electrodes of the same chemical composition as the base metal are used.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/006/156/163
A057/A101

AUTHOR: Kučera, J., Foldyna, V.

TITLE: Electrodes for welding heatproof steels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 6, abstract 6E38
("Zvárač. sb.", 1961, v. 10, no. 4, 391 - 403, Czechoslovakian;
Russian, German and English summaries)

TEXT: The welding of heatproof boiler steels with a low content of alloying elements is carried out with electrodes with acidic and basic coatings; for welding of rotors only electrodes with basic coatings. The use of electrodes with basic coatings increased considerably in the last years in comparison to electrodes with acidic coatings. The difference between acidic and basic electrodes is the different content of gases in the metal of the seam and in the different tendency to the formation of cracks. The content of H₂ in the seam metal fused with acidic electrodes is 15 - 30 cm³/100 g and with basic electrodes <3 cm³/100g. For the welding of difficultly weldable steels it is desirable to use electrodes which produce seam metal with a very low content of H₂. This can be effected by ✓

Card 1/2

Electrodes for welding heatproof steels

S/137/62/000/006/156/163
A057/A101

using basic electrodes with corresponding modification of the grain of coating, as well as at the expense of a decrease of the water glass content, applying high pressing pressures. But electrodes with basic coatings have to be stored in dry compartments with low relative humidity. Before use they have to be necessarily annealed at 350 - 400°C. For the welding of modified steels with 12% Cr the electrodes with basic coating were improved, producing thus seam metal with chemical composition corresponding to the base metal. There are 13 references.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] ✓

Card 2/2

KUCERA, Jan, inz.; FOLDYNA, Vaclav, inz., C.Sc.

Metallurgic weldability of high-temperature 12 per cent chrome
steel. Sbor VSB Ostrav 8 no.5:559-568 '62.

1. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrav (for Kucera), 2. Vyukumny
ustav, Vitkovicke zelezarny Memento Gottwalda, Ostrava (for
Foldyna).

18.11.30

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Z/034/62/000/010/002/002
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Čadek, J. and Foldyna, V.

TITLE: Heat-treated, scale-resistant 12% Cr-base boron-
and nitrogen-alloyed steels (Partial concluding
research report)

PERIODICAL: Hlavnické listy, no. 10, 1962, 760

TEXT: The report contains an analysis of published
information on scale-resistant, heat-treated 12% Cr-base
steels which, in addition to other alloying elements, contain
boron, nitrogen and combinations of boron and nitrogen.
According to data published in the literature, a particular
feature of such steels is the excellent scale-resistance of
steels alloyed with a combination of boron and nitrogen.
However, the results given in the report indicate that if the
impact strength is not to drop below a permissible limit,
austenization temperatures should not be higher than 1 100 °C -
a temperature too low for achieving a high scale-resistance.
Metallurgical factors may greatly influence the scale-resistance
and the plasticity indices, particularly the notch impact

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Z/054/62/000/010/002/002

E073/E335

Heat-treated, scale-resistant...

strength of steels alloyed with boron and nitrogen. However, information on the influence of these factors is not available. Steels alloyed with a combination of boron (0.03%) and nitrogen are difficult to shape and this finding is the main reason why investigation of this steel is limited to a minimum and why it is not continued. Steel of the following composition has satisfactory mechanical properties and a good scale-resistance: 0.20% C, 0.60% Mn, 0.40% Si, 11.5% Cr, 0.5% Mo, 0.5% W, 0.25% V, 0.25% Nb and 0.003% B. The report contains the results of "orientational" research on this steel. Further results will be published in the final report.

Card 2/2

J. KOLÁŘ, Ing., Ph.D., T. ČERNÝ, Ing., F. LÖDNER, Vr. inž. GGe.

Evaluation of long-lasting creep tests of ferrite-perlite
steels. Sbor VŠB Ostrava 9 no.3:379-409 1963.

KUCERA, Jan, inz.; FOLDYNA, Vaclav, inz., C.Sc.

Electrodes for welding the modified 12 per cent chromium steel.
Zvaranie 12 no.2:21-27 F '63.

1. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava (for Kucera). 2. Vyzkumny
ustav, Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava
(for Foldyna).

MRNKA, Tasilo, inz.; FOJ DRYNA, Václav, inz. Čsl.

Revision of material sheets of Czechoslovak standards.
Normalizace 12 no. 2837-40 T'64

1. Výzkumný ústav metalurgický, Vítkovické závody Klementa Gottwalda.

KUCERA, Jan, inz.; FOLDYNA, Vaclav, inz. CSc.; LICHY, Jaromir

Welding technology of steam pipes from 12 per cent chromium
high-temperature steel. Zvaranie 13 no.2:44-51 F '64.

1. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava (for Kucera).
2. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava (for Foldyna and Lichy).

L 19318-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 IJP(c)/ADD(m)-3 JD/
ACCESSION NR: AP5000098 JG Z/0065/64/001/006/0505/0521

AUTHOR: Foldyna, V.; Wozniak, J. (Voznyak, Y.); Michel, A. (Mikhel',
A.)

TITLE: Structural changes during tempering of molybdenum- and
vanadium-alloyed heat-resistant 12% Cr steels

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 6, 1964, 505-521

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum alloyed steel, vanadium alloyed steel, heat
resistant steel, chromium steel

ABSTRACT: A detailed study was conducted of the structural changes
which take place in the delta ferrite during the tempering of
modified 12% Cr steels. It was found that in both molybdenum- and
vanadium-modified steels, secondary hardening of the delta ferrite
during tempering at 450—750C for a maximum of 100 hr is caused by
the precipitation of the M₂X phase and V(C,N); in molybdenum-modi-
fied steels only, such hardening is caused by the precipitation of
the M₂X and Cr₂N phases. During tempering at temperatures near 600C,

Card 1/2

L 18918-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000098

precipitation of the M_2X phase in the martensite caused only a retarded decrease in the microhardness of the martensite. In addition to the phases mentioned, the carbides M_2C_6 and M_6C were identified in the martensite and in the delta ferrite. Orig. art. has: 14 figures and 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VUM VZKG, Ostrava

SUBMITTED: 25May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM
MAP Sov: 001 OTHER: 027

Cord 2/2

FOLDYNA, Vaclav, ins. CSc.; PRNKA, Tasile, ins.

Remarks on Czechoslovak Standard 42 0285 : Regulations for
Processing Alloy Steels of Class 13 and 15 and Casting Steels
of Class 27 and 28. Normalizace 12 no.12:340-342 D '64.

1. Research Institute of Metallurgy of the Vitkovické závody
Klementa Gottwalda National Enterprise, Ostrava.

ENI w, ENI,d/P, ENI(t), ENI z 347
S V S A PPS019909

73/0003/64 1014 1012 1091 8/0928

Benes, F. (Engineer); Foldyna, V. (Engineer, head of department);
Lukava, A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Heat resistance of Czech boiler steels 15110, 15111, 15123, and 15225

SOURCE: Strojienstvi, v. 14, no. 12, 1964, 918-928

TYPE: low alloy steel, metal creep, metal test, ferritic steel, pearlitic
heat-resistant steel/15110 steel, 15111 steel, 15123 steel, 15225 steel

The English summary, in full, follows:
The results of long-term creep tests on ferritic and pearlitic boiler steels of the 15110, 15111, 15123, and 15225 types are given. The tests and the methods employed, the values obtained are very reliable. The designers can use them for calculating the strength of components operating at temperatures up to 500°C.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav metalurgicky, VZKG, Ostrava (Metallurgical Research Institute, VZKG)

Card 1/2

REF ID: APS019909

REF ID: 00

ENCL: 00

SUBJ CODE: 004

NO REC'D BY: 005

OTHER: 009

JPRS

Card 4/2

L 3755-66 EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5027819

CZ/0057/65/000/001/0035/0040

AUTHOR: Foldyna, V. (Engineer, Candidate of sciences); Kvetensky, M. (Engineer);
Prnka, T. (Engineer)

TITLE: Heat resisting steels for manufacture of piping for steam turbines and
boilers using high pressure and temperature steam

SOURCE: Hutnik, no. 1, 1965, 35 - 40

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant steel, pipe, steam boiler, steam turbine, chromium
steel

ABSTRACT: Ferritic-perlitic steels can be used only up to 580°C ;
12% Cr steels can be used up to 620°C. Tables giving limiting
factors in the use of these two kinds of steels are presented.
Modified 12% Cr steels are reviewed; influence of the addition
of Mo is evaluated. Technology of manufacturing steam piping
of various diameters is described. Methods of welding high-duty
steam piping are discussed. Orig. art. has: 5 tables; 7 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: VZKG, Ostrava
Card 1/2

L 3755-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5027819

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 005

JPRS

QC
Card 2/2

L 18789-66 EWA(d)/EWP(t) JD

ACC NR: AP6010881

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/65/000/010/0694/0702

AUTHOR: Myslivec, Theodor (Engineer; Candidate of sciences); Foldyna, Vaclav (Engineer; Candidate of sciences); Prnka, Tasilo (Engineer); Chvojka, Jan (Engineer)

ORG: Kl. Gottwald Vitkovice Iron Works, Ostrava (Vitkovicke zelezarny Kl. Gottwalda)

TITLE: Comparing the effect of operating conditions in electric- and open-hearth furnaces upon the properties of low-alloyed steel grades for high-duty service

SOURCE: Hutnické listy, no. 10, 1965, 694-702

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgic furnace, low alloy steel, metal property, solid mechanical property, heat resistant steel, metal heat treatment

ABSTRACT:

The most important factors observed in the manufacture of heat-resistant steels (Czechoslovak standards Nos. 15110, 15111, 15123) in electric- and open-hearth furnaces with different technological processes were evaluated. The conclusions are as follows: 1) Heat-resistant steels manufactured in open-hearth furnaces are equivalent to electric-furnace steels from the viewpoint of mechanical properties, at room or high temperatures. 2) The regimes for heat treatment must be kept strictly identical for the open-hearth heats as well as for the electric-furnace heats; the regime of heat treatment influences in a decisive manner the mechanical properties of the steel. 3) The so-called semi-diffusion process for the manufacture of heat-resistant steels in open-hearth furnaces permits the better utilization of furnace capacity than do the other open-hearth processes tested. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS].

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002
Card 1/1-1) UDC: 669.141.243; 669.141.247; 669.15-194.2

L 38612-66 EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI JD

ACC NR: AP6028280

SOURCE CODE: GE/0029/66/000/004/0235/0239

AUTHOR: Prnka, Tasilo (Ostrava); Foldyna, Vaclav (Ostrava)

36

ORG: Research Institute for Metallurgy at Witkowitz Iron Works, Ostrava,
Czechoslovakia

E

TITLE: New method for the evaluation of long-term creep tests [This paper was
presented at the 3rd International Colloquium on "Long-term Behavior of Heat-
resistant Steels" of the GDBH held in Magdeburg on 9 and 10 December 1965.]

SOURCE: Neue Hütte, no. 4, 1966, 235-239

TOPIC TAGS: metal test, creep mechanism

ABSTRACT: It was shown that the relationship between the logarithm of the
mean breaking time and the initial tension for a given temperature can be
best rendered in a diagram in which intersections of three lines represent
the required data. A diagram of this type can be employed in a wide range
of tensions. The relationships so established apply to both melts and
the steels themselves. The mechanisms involved in the lines on the dia-
gram were discussed and the possibility of deriving parametric equations
for extrapolating beyond the range covered in the experiments was con-
sidered. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 6 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,646]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 30Dec65 / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 013

Card 1/1 ✓

L 47086-66 EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/JG
ACC NRP AP6019416 (A) SOURCE CODE: C2/0078/66/000/005/0003/0003

AUTHOR: Kvetensky, Miroslav (Engineer; Ostrava); Foldyna, Vaclav (Engineer; Ostrava); Bernasek, Jaroslav (Engineer; Ostrava); Cerveny, Josef (Candidate of sciences; Ostrava)

ORG: none

48
B

TITLE: Improved method of manufacturing quality-steel tubes from ingots. CZ Pat.
No. PV 2229-64, Class 7

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 5, 1966, 3

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, steel tube, annealing, pickling, tube manufacture

ABSTRACT: A method had been introduced for manufacturing tubes and hollow bodies from hard-to-form, refractory, heat-containing and corrosion-resistant alloy steels, chromium, nickel, manganese, and other additives such as molybdenum, vanadium, tungsten, titanium, niobium, boron, silicon, aluminum, cobalt, nitrogen, and copper, and which are prepared as ingots, roll products, forgings, centrifugal castings, or crude castings drilled through the longitudinal axis. The method uses a two-or three-stage process in which the semiproduct undergoes gradual pressing or piercing operations which result in reducing its diameter by 70--95%. Between the

Card 1/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

ACC NR: AP6032759

(N)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0057/66/000/008/0392/0397

AUTHOR: Elfmark, J. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences); Foldyna, V. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences)

ORG: Metallurgical Research Institute, VZKG, Ostrava (Vyzkumny ustav metalurgicky VZKG)

TITLE: Production and properties of large forgings from heat resistant modified 12% chrome steels CSN 17 134 and CSN 17 135

SOURCE: Hutnik, no. 8, 1966, 392-397

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, steel forging, solid mechanical property

ABSTRACT: Two grades of modified 12% chrome steel have been developed particularly for use in superheated (600 C) and high-pressure electric generating equipment, such as superheater chambers, steam lines, and for large forgings such as mixing chambers, as well as for steam turbine wheels. Chemical composition and mechanical properties of the two grades are tabulated. Some difficulties in forging austenitic and other grades of steel are described as related to the formation of ferrite delta, but 20 or 30% ferrite delta in CSN 17 134 does not adversely affect its slabbing and upset rolling, apparently due to its content of vanadium or titanium. Slabbing tests on 4-ton ingots are described at 1000 and 1200 C and further reductions were rolled at 950 C without danger of cracks. Mechanical properties of CSN 17 135 were tested after

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ACC NR: AP6032759

further forging in steps down to 125 mm diameter and after various types of heat treatment. Examples are given of proper cooling and heat treatment for large forgings, also of mechanical properties in a steam turbine wheel made from a 4-ton ingot of CSN 17 134 and of another made of CSN 17 135. Heat treatment of and tests on these two sample forgings are described in detail. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 6 tables, and 7 figures.

13

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

MINCZEWSKI, Jerzy; FOLDZINSKA, Aleksandra

Chromatographic microdetermination of copper, nickel, zinc, and
cadmium. Chem anal 5 no.4:575-580 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Analytical Chemistry Institute of Nuclear Research,
Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa.

(Chromatography) (Copper) (Nickel) (Zinc)
(Cadmium)

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

E-2

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 84050

AUTHOR : Minczewski, J.; Foldzinska, A.

INST. :

TITLE : Attempts of Detection of Ultramicro-Amounts
of Some Cations by the Method of Chromato-
graphy in Impregnated Paper

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. analit., 1958, 3, No 3-4, 659-662

ABSTRACT : Study of the conditions of determination of ultramicro-amounts of Cu, Ni, and Co, by the chromatographic method, in paper and in cotton threads impregnated with a solution of rubeanic acid (I). It was found that in the case of paper impregnated with a solution of I, it is possible to separate and determine Cu, Ni, and Co if 0.5 ml of the solution, used for one determination, contain at least 0.033 \times Cu, 0.067 \times Co, and 0.033 \times Ni; if 0.5 ml of solution contain more than 1.165 \times Cu, 0.336 \times Co, and 1.165 \times Ni, the separation becomes impossible. The use of threads impregnated with a solution of I makes it possible to decrease the amount of solution necessary for a

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

E-2

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86050

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUE. :

ABSTRACT : determination to 0.025 ml, and the content therein of each of the elements -- to 0.025 %. Since the width of zones of the elements being determined is commensurate with their content in the analyzed volume of the solution, and is sufficiently well reproducible, this variant of the method is recommended also for a semi-quantitative determination of Cu, Ni, and Co in their mixtures. The influence of other elements which form colored complexes with I has not been investigated.

A. Nemodruk.

CARD: 2/2

8~

FOLDZINSKA, Aleksandra; MALINOWSKI, Jerzy

Application of the Gutzeit method to radiochemical determination
of arsenic. Pt. 1. Determination of arsenic in zinc "free from
arsenic. Nukleonika 7 no.3:153-160 '62.

1. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw
Department of Analytical Chemistry.

FOLDZINSKA, Aleksandra; MALINOWSKI, Jerzy

Application of the Gutzeit method to radiochemical determination
of arsenic. Pt. 2. Nukleonika 8 no.4:233-236 '63.

I. Institute of Nuclear Research, Department of Analytical
Chemistry, Warsaw 9.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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COLP JEWELRY, W.

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...inches by 11 inches

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413420007-0"

FOLEJEWSKI, Witold

Application of hematological indexes to the determination of the breeding value of farm animals. Roczniki Wyz Szkola Rol Poznan no.123-16 '62.

1. Katedra Hodowli Ogolnej Zwierzat, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Poznan.

FOLEJEWSKI, Witold; BARTECKA, Janina

Nonfat solid content in the milk of Frisian cows in Great
Poland. Roczniki Wyz Szkola Rol Poznan no.12:217-225 '62.

1. Katedra Ogolnej Hodowli Zwierzat, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza,
Poznan.

GEDYMIN, Jerzy, ALEXANDROWICZ, Stefan; POLEJUMSKI, Witold; RATAJZCIAK,
Mieczyslaw

Genetic resistance to tuberculosis in swine. Prace nauk roln
i lekn 19 no.1:59-76 '65.

1. Department of General Animal Breeding and Department of
Specific Animal Breeding of the School of Agriculture, Poznan.

KOBYLCZYK, Aleksander, mgr inz.; FOLEK, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

Desalting of mine water and sea water. Chemik 16 no.7/8:
213-217 Jl-Ag '63.

KOBYLCZYK, A., mgr inz.; MOLEK, St., mgr inz.

A discussion on water desalting. Chemik 17 no.1:31 Ja'64.

FOLES, Janos

Complex utilization of the Danube. Elet tud 19 no. 20:925-930
15 My '64.

POL/39-25-11-6/26

18(5)

AUTHOR: Folfasiński, M., Mechanical EngineerTITLE: The Influence of Moistened Blast on the Working of a
Blast Furnace (Wpływ nawilżonego dmuchu na bieg wiel-
kiego pieca)

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, 1958, Vol 25, Nr 11-12, pp 464-466 (Poland)

ABSTRACT: From the viewpoint of the heat balance, blast moisten-
ing seems senseless, as it requires an increase in the
blast temperature at the rate of 9.7°C per gram of
humidity in 1Nm^3 of blast to balance the loss of heat
in the decomposition of the water steam. The practice
of moistening the blast without changing the blast
temperature is used, however, to make up for variations
in natural humidity, which impair the working of blast
furnaces. In 1956, experiments were carried out with
parallel increase of both the blast humidity (up to
 50 g/Nm^3) and the blast temperature (up to 800°C). The
working of the furnaces became more uniform, the daily
output increased; the dust content in the gases dimin-

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POL/39-25-11-6/26

The Influence of Moistened Blast on the Working of a Blast Furnace

ished by 100 kg per 1 ton of pig iron, and the coke consumption could be reduced. Further increases in output and cuts in coke consumption were attained by reducing the steam content of the blast after the maximum temperature has been reached. The experiments were repeated in the blast temperature range from 800 to 900°C. The increase of humidity leads to an axial lengthening of the combustion chamber. The decomposition of water steam, $2\text{-H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{ C} = 2\text{ CO} + 2\text{ H}_2$, takes place not in the combustion chamber, water steam remains intact as long as coke is burning according to the formula $\text{CO}_2 + \text{C} = 2\text{ CO}$. The optimum humidity was found to range between 20 and 30 g/Nm³. Its increase beyond 30 g/Nm³, except during short periods of regulation, does not intensify the smelting process, but instead absorbs heat that could be used to reduce the coke consumption. Basically, the blast temperature should be kept constant, while the heat condition in the hearth of a blast furnace ought to be regulated by changing the humidity of the blast. Ordinarily, if ✓

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POL/39-25-11-6/26

The Influence of Moistened Blast on the Working of a Blast Furnace

the blast furnace works smoothly, changes beyond the range of $\pm 5.0 \text{ g/Nm}^3$, at most $\pm 10.0 \text{ g/Nm}^3$ are not necessary. There are 1 table and 9 graphs.



Card 3/3

FOLFASINSKI, Sławomir, mgr.

Bolesław Prus' remarks on civilization and progress; a selection.
Problemy 18 no.5:373-377 '62.

FOLFOLDY, Laszlo, chemical engineer

Determination of the sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and
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